



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TURKEY.

Smallpox in Bagdad.

BAGDAD, November 20, 1898.

State Department, Washington, D. C.: Smallpox.

VENEZUELA.

Abatement of smallpox epidemic.

CARACAS, November 7, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the epidemic of smallpox, which has been very serious in Venezuela for the past five months, is almost entirely exterminated.

In Valencia, where the disease was very bad, the last official reports showed about 80 cases in the hospital. In Caracas the government has officially closed the hospital, as there are no cases at all, and La Guayra is also free from the disease.

The West Indies still keep up a quarantine against vessels from Venezuelan ports, but this quarantine is not general, most of the ports only quarantining against vessels with passengers from near the infected districts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

COLOMBIA—*Carthagera*.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 231, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7; measles, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

ROUBAIX.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 125,697. Total number of deaths, 204, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 7 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of September, 1898. Estimated population, 386,300. Total number of deaths, 658, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 12, and 68 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 5 correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 22.2, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 6.7.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 23; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 29; typhus, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 34. The deaths from all causes correspond to